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CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EX-PERIMENT STATION.

Bulletin 29.—June 13, 1879.

FERTILIZER ANALYSES.

274. Stockbridge Tobacco Fertilizer.

Sampled and sent by Charles
Sanford, Roxbury, Ct., from
a quantity purchased of agent
and received from W. H.
Bowker & Co., 3 Park Place,
New York, May, 1878.

	Compo	Guar.	
3	per 100 lbs.	per ton.	per ton.
Sol. Phos. Acid	72	14.4	16
Rev. Phos. Acid	71	14.2	
Insol. Phos. Acid	27	54	
Potash# (as Sul'ate)	1736	147.0	172
Chlorine			
Nitrogen as Am'nis	a2.85 {	114.0	119
" of org'ic matte	er.2.85 ʃ	114.0	110
* Valned at 9 cents p	er pound.		

276. Dry Ground Fish.

Made by Qninnipiac Ferti lizer Co. Sampled by Experiment Station, May 26th, from stock of R. B. Bradley & Co., New Haven.

278. Dried Blood.

Made by S. E. Merwin & Co., New Haven. Sampled by Experiment Station, May 26tb, from stock of R. B. Bradley & Co.

285. Ivory Dnst.

286. Buffalo-horn Dust.

285 and 286 were manufactured by
F. S. Johnson, Plainville.
Sampled and sent, May 29th,
by Jacob W. Hemingway,
Plainville.

STATION ANALYSES, ETC.

	276	278	285	286	
Nitrogen Phospho'c Acid	8.18 6.40	7.21 8.88	5.26 24.65	14.44	

Est'd value of Fertillizer pr. t'n. \$41.88 \$41.27 \$52.67 \$43 32 "Nit'n pr. lb. .20 .20 .18 .15 "Phos. ac.". .07 .07 .07

The considerable discrepancies between the estimated value and cost of 278, 285 and 286 are partly due to peculiarities of these articles, which affect the popular estimate of agricultural value. Blood is apt to prove "flashy" from its high state of division, while ivory dust and horn shavings are each perhaps the slowest of their class to become available, on account of the density of their structure. Blood is likely to give the best satisfaction when the weather that follows its application is either cool or wet or both, while if followed by hot weather it may spend too fast to be of much use, may indeed in large doses, injure the crop. Ivory dust like bone generally, and horn are disappointing on dry light lands, and do best on moist and heavy soils, unless they are rotted somewhat, or fermented by composting with moist loam, or loam and ashes until they heat strongly, previous to application.

S. W. Johnson, Director.





